

## WIVES OF THE MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT HARDING'S CABINET

MRS. HUGHES  
HARRIS AND BOWENMRS. DAUGHERTY  
BAIN NEWS SER.MRS. HAYS  
INTERNATIONALMRS. DENBY  
WHEELER AND GARDNERMRS. FALL  
CLINEBERRY JAMESMRS. WALLACE  
CLINEBERRY JAMESMRS. HOOVER  
UNDERWOOD UNDERWOODMRS. DAVIS  
UNDERWOOD UNDERWOOD

## FULL TEXT OF PRESIDENT HARDING'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

themselves on the right of the platform and members of the Senate on the left. They were followed by members of the old and new Cabinet, the foreign diplomats and finally by the Justices of the Supreme Court. The crowd remained quiet most of the time while the guests were finding their places on the platform, and a hush of expectancy fell over the great assemblage as the moment for Mr. Harding's appearance drew near.

## HARDING EXCHANGES JOKES WITH MARSHALL.

After leaving the Senate Chamber and while waiting for the guests to assemble on the east portico, Mr. Harding had gone to the President's room. He then started for the east portico, proceeded by the Justices of the Supreme Court and followed by the diplomatic corps.

The President-elect met the retiring Vice President and greeted him with:

"Come along if it isn't torture." "It isn't torture," responded Mr. Marshall, "but heretofore I have been going ahead instead of following after."

Mrs. Harding, wrapped in a great fur cloak, took her place just to the right of the Speaker's stand. The new President took the oath on George Washington's Bible at 11:30 P. M. A few moments after he reached the stand and after the Marine Band had played "The Star-Spangled Banner," began his inaugural address. The voice amplified apparently was working successfully, for the big crowd listened attentively far out to its fringes.

Mr. Harding read from a finely printed manuscript out in small sheets and held in the hollow of his left hand. He kept on his dark blue overcoat during the address.

President Harding took the oath at the exact minute of the day that Woodrow Wilson was sworn in for his first term eight years ago.

The inaugural programme got under way according to schedule, promptly at 10 o'clock, when the Congressional Committee arrived at the New Willard Hotel to escort the President-elect and Mrs. Harding and Vice President-elect and Mrs. Coolidge to the White House.

The start for the White House was made at 10:30 o'clock. Accompanying the incoming President were Senator Knox, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, and Representative Cannon. Next came an automobile bearing Vice President-elect Coolidge, Vice President, Marshall and other members of the Inaugural Committee. In a third automobile were Mrs. Harding and other members of the Congressional Committee. In another machine rode Mr. Coolidge and Mrs. Marshall.

CAVALRY HAVE HARD WORK TO KEEP UP.

The procession turned from Pennsylvania Avenue into 15th Street and then moved over Pennsylvania Avenue again to the White House. The machines set a stiff pace for the cavalrymen.

The avenue was lined with crowds, held back behind the wire ropes. Several hundred infantrymen from Camp Meade, Maryland, with fixed bayonets, patrolled both sides of the thoroughfare, while squads of Boy Scouts were placed at intervals. Mr. Harding and Mr. Coolidge were lustily cheered by the crowds. The party reached the White House in less than five minutes.

When the Presidential automobiles reached the main entrance to the White House, Mr. Harding and other members of his party with the Congressional Committee entered the White House. After a stay of half an hour the party came out, President Wilson and the coming President walking together at the head of the party.

President Wilson walked slowly from the front door to the step where the White House automobile waited. He leaned on his cane but was otherwise unaided until he reached the steps. He was helped down the steps and into the car by White House attendants who placed his feet on each succeeding step as the descent was made.

HARDING ENTERS AUTO AFTER WILSON GETS IN.

Mr. Harding waited until Mr. Wilson had been assisted into the car and had taken his seat. Then he and

Senator Knox and Representative Cannon entered the car. When the party was seated, President Wilson raised his hat slightly and with the signal a battery of cameras began to click.

The machine used by the Presidential party was an open touring car. Behind it was a landaulet which Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Harding entered. Behind the car occupied by Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Harding was one with Vice President Marshall and Vice President-elect Coolidge with members of the Congressional Committee and next was the car carrying Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Coolidge.

Miss Margaret Wilson and members of Mrs. Wilson's family watched the party leave the White House. They stood at a window directly above the main entrance.

The party moved away rapidly and on passing through the gates was again joined by the cavalry escort and the procession moved to 15th Street and down that street to Pennsylvania Avenue and thence to the Capitol between cheering crowds which banked the sidewalk many deep.

President Wilson and President-elect Harding sat on the rear seat of the automobile, with President Wilson on the right hand side, Senator Knox and Representative Cannon occupied a seat facing them.

President Wilson wore a dark overcoat over the conventional morning dress and carried a light yellow cane. QUICK TRIP FROM WHITE HOUSE TO CAPITOL.

The machines speeded up after reaching Pennsylvania Avenue and arrived at the Capitol at 11:15 A. M., fifteen minutes after the departure from the White House. There was a demonstration by the crowd on the plaza as the Presidential party arrived.

Mr. Harding got out of the automobile at the regular Senate entrance and entered the Senate wing of the Capitol. The automobile then moved on to a little used door between the Senate wing and the main building of the Capitol, where Mr. Wilson was assisted out of the car.

The President paused outside of the door and changed his glasses. The revolving door was opened and using his cane Mr. Wilson walked into the building unaided but very slowly. He was accompanied only by Secret Service men and passed a rolling chair that had been provided for him but which he did not use.

Vice President Marshall, Mr. Coolidge and the remainder of the Presidential party accompanied the President-elect into the Senate wing. WILSON SMILES GREETING TO SENATE EMPLOYEES.

Walking very slowly and leaning on his cane the President passed along a corridor to an elevator on the west side of the building. The corridors were lined with Senate attaches and others and the President smiled greetings at them despite the evidence of physical effort which his walking entailed.

There were murmurs of sympathy as the President passed and entered the elevator which took him up to within a short distance of the President's room, where he passed a final bill enacted by Congress.

Mr. Harding was in the President's room when Mr. Wilson arrived. Members of the Wilson Cabinet also were on hand and they warmly greeted their chief. Mrs. Wilson joined the party ahead of the President and the incoming President chatted with her and Gen. Pershing while waiting for Mr. Wilson to arrive.

As the President entered the room there was brisk hand clapping in which Mr. Harding joined.

Soon after the President entered the room Mr. Harding left for the Senate Chamber. He met various Senators in the corridors and greeted them warmly. Meantime the President took up the work of signing bills as they were presented to him by Rudolph Forster, the White House executive clerk.

Vice President Marshall assumed the chair of the Senate immediately after his arrival at the Capitol. Waiting for the inaugural ceremonies some Senators shouted "Vote, vote," on the Naval Appropriation bill, and Senator Lodge moved a recess for fifteen minutes until 11:45 A. M.

WOMEN IN THE MAJORITY AMONG SPECTATORS.

Women seemed in the majority

among the spectators. Colorful hats, gowns and furs added to the brilliancy of the scene. Before receiving the Senate occupied its time with speeches of tributes to retiring Senators, Chamberlain of Oregon and Thomas of Colorado, who replied. The Senators abandoned their rules and applauded vigorously.

Senate galleries except the section reserved for the guests of the Presidential party were crowded soon after the Senate met. Upon her arrival at the Capitol Mrs. Marshall took a seat in the Vice President's section of the gallery.

During the Senate recess House members began streaming in, taking seats reserved to the right of the chamber. All Senators, former Senators and Senators-elect were assigned to the left section.

The diplomatic gallery was filled with the wives, daughters and mothers of the foreign envoys.

The President signed the Sundry Civil and Hospital Appropriation Bills, the resolution voting \$7,500 to Mrs. Champ Clark and some minor bills. It was said he would pocket the Immigration Restriction Bill.

After leaving the President's room Mr. Harding went to a cloak room off the Senate Chamber, where he received a number of Senators, Republicans and Democrats. Meantime the House had adjourned sine die at 11:50 A. M.

Mrs. Harding had an end-row seat in the front row of the Senators' private gallery, directly opposite the front row reserved for President Wilson's family. Next to Mrs. Harding was Col. Coolidge, father of the Vice President-elect, and Mrs. Coolidge.

The babel of the recess was halted sharply at 11:45 by the Vice President's gavel, and Mr. Marshall requested order from the galleries. The Senate then adopted the House resolution for a committee to wait on President Wilson to ascertain if he had any further requests. Senators Lodge and Underwood, Republican and Democratic leaders, were named to act for the Senate.

HARDING SAYS GOODBYE TO OUTGOING PRESIDENT.

The incoming President visited President Wilson in the President's room and bade him and Mrs. Wilson goodbye. Mr. Wilson was invited to the Senate Chamber for the inauguration of Mr. Coolidge, but excused himself, saying that Mr. Coolidge had been very generous and understood that he would return to the White House.

The President then went to the elevator, walking unaided and was taken to the ground floor. He passed out the door at the east entrance, a distance of about 300 yards. The President covered this distance slowly and unaided. He was assisted into the automobile and was accompanied by Rear Admiral Graydon, who carried an emergency medical kit with him.

During the induction of the new Senators, Mr. Harding, with legs crossed, conversed with Senator Knox. Special applause was given Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was announced to the Chamber at 11:55. Members were headed by the House Sergeant-at-Arms and other officials.

The Senate clock was turned back fifteen minutes at five minutes before noon. Senator Lodge soon announced that President Wilson had no further communications to make to Congress.

Prominent among the Representatives was the new woman member, Miss Robertson of Oklahoma. She carried a large bouquet of violets and roses.

Senators and other groups of official guests arrived. President Wilson's Cabinet filed in and took seats at the right of the chamber. There were not sufficient chairs for members of the House and others and many stood about the walls.

HARDING'S CABINET ATTENDS THE CEREMONY.

President Harding's Cabinet officers entered the chamber soon after the Wilson Cabinet and had seats to the extreme left of the chamber, with Charles E. Hughes on the aisle.

The Diplomatic Corps, in resplendent dress uniforms and headed by Ambassador Jusserand of France, dean of the Corps, arrived at 12:10. Those on the floor rose as the diplomats were ushered to their seats. When the diplomats were arriving the Senate clock was turned back ten minutes more.

Gen. Pershing was loudly applauded as he entered with his aide. The General was followed by Admiral Koonz, Chief of Naval Operations; by Gen. March, Chief of Staff of the

Army, and Major Gen. Le Jeune, Commandant of Marine Corps, who also received applause.

The Supreme Court Justices, headed by Chief Justice White and officers of the court, then arrived. They also were applauded and, in their long black gowns, took chairs in front of the Vice President's rostrum.

Seated next to Vice President Marshall, on the left, was Speaker Gillett of the House. The Joint Congressional Inauguration Committee, headed by Senator Knox, arrived with the Vice President-elect at 12:15 and was warmly applauded by the entire assembly. Mr. Coolidge took a seat at Mr. Marshall's right and the crowds applauded as they shook hands.

There was a pause while the Congressional Committee left to escort the incoming President into the chamber. There was tumultuous applause as Mr. Harding, on Senator Knox's arm, walked to his seat in front of the Vice President's rostrum and faced the audience.

COOLIDGE TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

At a signal from Mr. Marshall, Mr. Coolidge took the oath, with upraised arm and a distinct "I do" at the close. This was at 12:31 P. M. When the applause had died away, Mr. Marshall began delivery of his valedictory, to which Mr. Harding listened intently.

At Mr. Harding's right, in the chair reserved for President Wilson, who did not attend, was Senator Knox.

Applause broke into Mr. Marshall's address frequently, and there was laughter when he deplored public men becoming "mere boyboys." Mr. Marshall's voice indicated his emotion as he said his farewell, and there was evidence of feeling among the spectators. The audience rose and applauded at length as he concluded. He then declared the Senate adjourned for a committee to wait on President Wilson to ascertain if he had any further requests. Senators Lodge and Underwood, Republican and Democratic leaders, were named to act for the Senate.

Mr. Marshall finished his address at 12:30 and Mr. Coolidge began speaking at 12:31 P. M.

Vice President Coolidge ordered the call of names of Senators, re-elected and new, to take the oath.

In groups of four, escorted by their colleagues, they were brought to the rostrum and took the oath. The House members applauded when their former colleagues, Caraway, of Arkansas, McKinley of Illinois, and Harrell of Oklahoma, took their oaths.

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## HARDING PLEDGES NATION'S HELP TO LIMIT ARMAMENTS OF WORLD

(Continued From First Page.)

enter into no political commitments, nor assume any economic obligations or subject our decisions to any other than our own authority.

"I am sure our own people will not misunderstand nor will the world misconstrue. We have no thought to impede the paths to closer relationship. We wish to promote understanding. We want to do our part in making offensive warfare so hateful that Governments and peoples who resort to it must prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization."

"We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel; to seek the expressed views of world opinion, to recommend a way to approximate disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments. We elect to participate in suggesting plans for mediation, conciliation and arbitration, and would gladly join in that expressed conscience of progress which seeks to clarify and write the laws of international relationship, and establish a world court for the disposition of such justifiable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto."

NO THOUGHT OF GIVING UP SOVEREIGNTY.

"In expressing aspirations, in seeking practical plans, in translating humanity's new concept of righteousness, justice and its hatred of war into recommended action, we are ready to most heartily unite, but every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty."

Since freedom, impelled and independence inspired and nationality exalted, a world super-Government is contrary to everything we cherish and we have no intention of surrendering our sovereignty to any world court for the disposition of such justifiable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto."

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There was ample discussion and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding.

"America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly programme likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international comity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we desire to place in the moral leadership of civilization and we hold a maintained America, the proven Republic, the unshaken temple of representative democracy to be not only an aspiration and example but the highest agency of strengthening good will and promoting accord on both continents."

"Mankind needs a world-wide bene-diction of understanding. It is needed among individuals, among peoples, among Governments, and it will insure the highest level of civilization. The world's embittered travail did not mark the birth of a new order. In such understanding men will strive, confidently for the promotion of their better relationship and mutual aid, to promote the comity so essential to peace."

INFLUENCE OF TRADE IN TIES OF THE NATIONS.

"We must understand that ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy and none may receive except as he gives. We have no intention of surrendering our sovereignty to any world court for the disposition of such justifiable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto."

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would be without the passion, which engenders it.

MISTAKES NO EXCUSE FOR NEGLECTING TASKS.

"A regret for the mistakes of yesterday must not, however, blind us to the tasks of to-day. War never left such an aftermath. There has been staggering loss of life and measureless waste of materials. Nations are still groping for return to stable ways. Discouraging indebtedness confronts us like all the war torn nations, and these obligations must be provided for. No civilization can survive repudiation."

"We can reduce the abnormal expenditures and we will. We can strike at war taxation and we must. We must face the grim necessity with full knowledge that the task is to be solved, and we must proceed with a full realization that no statute enacted by man can repeal the inexorable laws of nature. Our most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of Government and at the same time do for it too little."

"We contemplate the immediate task of putting our public household in order. We need a rigid and yet sane economy, combined with fiscal prudence and thrift which are so essential to this trying hour and reassuring for the future."

"The business world reflects the disturbance of war reaction. Herein flows the life blood of material existence. The economic mechanism is intricate and its parts interdependent. The old levels of wage rates and prices incident to abnormal demands, credit inflation and price upheavals. The normal balances have been impaired. The wheels of distribution have been clogged, the relations of labor and management have been strained."

"We must seek the readjustment with care and courage. Our people must give and take. Prices must reflect the receding fever of war activities. Perhaps we never shall see the old levels of wage rates and prices incident to abnormal demands, credit inflation and price upheavals. The normal balances have been impaired. The wheels of distribution have been clogged, the relations of labor and management have been strained."

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